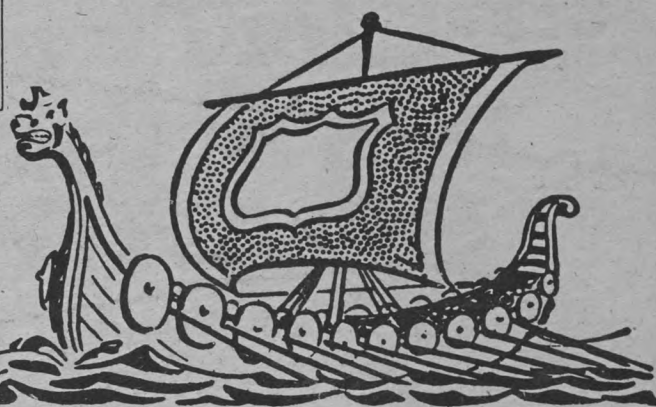


Scandinavian Centre News



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November 1974

Iceland Celebrates Anniversary

Former Queen with

11th Centennial of Settlement

"Canada World Youth"

By Donna Cameron

Hello.

I talked with my mother, Margaret Cameron, last night and she told me that you would like to hear what I am doing now. That makes me feel good, that you are interested in your ex-queen.

Before I start I would like to wish the new queen good luck and I hope that you enjoy your year as much as I did. I'm just sorry that I couldn't be at the crowning to meet all of the contestants and see my friends at the Scandinavian Centre again.

First of all I should tell you a bit about Canada World Youth, the program that I



Donna Cameron

am involved with. It emphasizes working and living within a group; integrating within a community that perhaps doesn't speak the same language as you or has a

different way of doing things. But most of all it is a cultural exchange program where people from another country, such as Tunisia, Indonesia or Mexico, spend four months in Canada and then the Canadians go to that country for four months.

I am with the Mexican exchange program. We shall work on a project for five weeks, then go to Quebec City for an evaluation and then on to another project on Vancouver Island for another five weeks. On Jan. 5 we shall fly to Mexico and do the same sort of thing there.

At the present moment I am staying in a youth hostel in Chicoutimi, Quebec, with the rest of my group, half Canadians and half Mexicans, fifteen of us in all.

We have many different possibilities of work. One day a week I shall be helping an English teacher at the community college. One of the Mexicans is going to teach Spanish at the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi. A Canadian and Mexican are working in a television studio. Other possibilities are working in hospitals, working with children and elderly people, helping a society help people without jobs, working at a radio station or working on a winter carnival.

In Chicoutimi there is a penitentiary where the sentences are no longer than two years and we may be able to work there.

One day the Mexicans will be putting on a show of Mexican music and dance at the community college. So you see we shall be quite busy.

I hope I shall be home for Christmas and perhaps I shall see some of my fellow Scandinavians.

Goodbye for now.

Donna Cameron
Auberge de Jeunesse
16 Ouest Rue Bosse
Chicoutimi, Quebec

From Atlantica & Iceland Review

This year Iceland is celebrating the eleventh centennial of its settlement. Festivities are being held all over the country throughout the year, but the major event was a one-day national festival at Thingvellir on July 28.

This gathering was the fourth national festival held at this historical site, where the Althing (Parliament) was founded in 930. One hundred years ago, in 1874, the Icelanders celebrated the thousand-year anniversary of the country's settlement, and in 1930 the nation got together again at Thingvellir for the thousand-year anniversary of the Althing.

The country became an independent republic on June 17, 1944 and this, of course, provided an occasion for a celebration at Thingvellir.

Various preparations were made in the Thingvellir area to accommodate the great number of people who attended, including a large number of foreign guests from both sides of the Atlantic. This was probably the biggest outdoor festival ever to be held in Iceland. In addition, 21 district festivals were held in other places, which began in June.

THE FESTIVAL AT THINGVELLIR

A special outdoor session of the Althing opened the festival, and it was followed by an outdoor church service. There was a concert featuring music specially composed for the occasion, after which a prominent Icelander addressed the nation while representatives of all the districts, carrying provincial flags, formed a guard of honour in front of the official stand. A poem by Iceland's poet laureate, Tómas Guðmundsson, and dedicated to the anniversary, was recited, and several male choirs gave a concert of Icelandic folk music. The whole program took place outdoors, as is the custom at this historical place.

LOCAL FESTIVALS

Local festivals in towns and districts all over the country have taken place. The people of Akranes, for example, celebrated New Year by lighting fires, in accordance with ancient custom, all along the boundary of the land taken by the first settler of Akranes.

The festival season began in the capital city of Reykjavik in early January with a large bonfire, where famous folklore characters entertained the children.

The settlement was actually started in Reykjavik in 874 by a Norseman, Ingólfur Arnarson, and the highlight of the Reykjavik festival was on Aug. 3-5. Other local festivals took place at historical sites in the different towns and districts, the first on June 17 (Independence Day), while the last one will be held in the Westman Islands.

During the summer a new road in the southeastern part of the country was opened, enabling motorists for the first time to drive round the island. This significant event formed part of the anniversary celebrations.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In commemoration of the anniversary, various projects were planned, such as reconstruction of a National Archives Building in Reykjavik and the establishing of a Museum of Maritime History. The collection of museum pieces has already begun and plans have been made for buying some old fishing vessels sold to the Faroe Islands years ago. There is also interest in building a type of Viking ship (knörr) used by the

(Continued on Page 4)



The Leif Erickson Nite Banquet and dance was held at the Scandinavian Centre on October 5 sponsored by the Sons of Norway Solgylt Lodge No. 143. Ladies of the Swing Club together with members at large provided for the feast. Decorations were provided by and set up by the Cultural Director, Astrid Hope. The table was prepared in the shape of a Viking ship as it prepared for a voyage to Vinland. Harvey Haugen, as Master of Ceremonies, was Leif or "Hagar the Horrible" and Director of the Feast. The "wenches" were dressed in Viking-inspired saga. Viking wealth was noted by the breast plate "jewelry" worn by them. Hagar wore a suede tunic with cape girded by shield and dagger. He was complete Norge with helmet and horns. In the picture above is (l. to r.) Orla Tychsen, Betty Anderson, Harvey Haugen, Astrid Hope and Betty Broen. (All photos taken by Ken Burt.)

SPLINTERS from the BOARD

By Anne Sahuri

Summer has gone and everyone is back home from holidays and busy at his job. The Scandinavian Centre has been also quite busy with all kinds of activities and meetings. But the board members aren't miracle workers—they need your support. Have you any ideas of what you would like to do at the Centre? Please let us know.

Please note that during the board meeting of Oct. 16, 1974, it was passed that a five dollar (\$5.00) transfer fee is applicable to all shareholders wishing to transfer their share to another name, starting Jan. 1, 1975.

As of our last monthly meeting we didn't yet have a new manager for the Centre. If you are at all interested in this position, please do call **Harvey Haugen** at 489-1171.

Don't forget the Christmas Group Flight to Scandinavia. If you are planning on visiting relatives during Christmas holidays, there still may be some seats left, so phone Mrs. **Vera Nielsen** at 454-5438 and find out more about the flight.

The plans for the New Year's gala evening have been completed. The tickets are only \$20.00 per couple and the orchestra will be superb and the food will be delicious, of course. So, save yourselves the trouble of planning a home party for New Year and start 1975 at the Scandinavian Centre. For ticket reservations, phone **Per Nielsen** at 436-4109. □

NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR SAYS

By Stan Hafso

The response to the June issue asking for your support to the paper was gratifying.

To those who have contributed through donations, subscriptions and advertising, I thank you for your faithfulness.

Remember, for only \$6.00 a year, non-members of the Scandinavian Centre can subscribe.

I'm sure we all have some kind of news items that would be of interest to our readers. Why not sit down and write us? Your town or community may have something of interest that our readers would enjoy.

If you have a story or have recently returned from a trip, share it with your Scandinavian friends.

Once again may I appeal to you as readers and also the Scandinavian societies for a donation.

In closing, if you enjoy the paper, please write **Les Morris** of the **Morris Publishing Company** and let him know what a fantastic job he's doing for us.

Stan Hafso

APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN

By Les Morris

Managing Editor

Mr. Hafso asked me to add something that I thought might be of interest.

There is one thing that has been bothering me for the past four years. Why do the Scandinavian businessmen not back up the **Scandinavian Centre News** with an advertisement in the paper? A small ad each month from those Scandinav-

ians in their own businesses, along with those already in, would make this paper financially solvent.

Sometimes I believe that some Scandinavians are unwilling to admit to their other business associates that they are Scandinavian or of Scandinavian descent. Why, I can't imagine.

Perhaps it stems back to the days when "Yumpin' Yimminy" was the only thing others knew about them. Today, however, we all know how Scandinavians have come to Canada and particularly Alberta and Edmonton and contributed many worthwhile projects, one of which is the **Scandinavian Centre**.

How difficult it is to explain how the Centre came about. Certain individuals spent long hours, day and night, holidays and all, to make the Centre possible so all Scandinavians could have a common meeting place to keep up and exchange their many interesting and culturally profitable ideas.

Recently, however, the Centre and its activities have seemed to hit a certain low—not that there aren't activities and people working to keep up this great spirit, but very few are backing them up.

It is very difficult and dangerous to have so few doing all the work with such poor support from their fellow Scandinavians. It's downright discouraging and disappointing, especially when Scandinavians are known to be such democratic

NEW YEAR'S DINNER AND DANCE

By Per Nielsen

Social Functions Director

The Scandinavian Centre New Year's Dinner and Dance will have a smorgasbord prepared by **Stella Kassian**.

You can come and have your dinner from 8:30 to 10:00 p.m. The dance starts at 9:30 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. The music is supplied by **Dave Spiers' Orchestra**.

The Dinner and Dance is open to shareholders, members of the Scandinavian ethnic groups, and their friends. Tickets will be sold on a first-come first-serve basis and are NOW available from the following outlets:

Social Director P. Nielsen, 257 South Ridge, 106 St. & 45 Ave., bus. phone 484-5384, home 436-4109; **Vera Nielsen**, 454-5438; or at the **Scandinavian Centre**, 14220 - 125 Ave., 455-4355.

people.

One thing that has held them together more than anything else is **The Scandinavian Centre News**. I believe, and many other interested persons believe, that this monthly paper is a binding link with all Scandinavians far stronger than some are willing to admit. But this paper has to be paid for in hard cash—not words of encouragement and the shrug of the shoulders. The Scandinavian Centre has been paying to keep this paper going for 16 years.

There are a few thousand people who would be very disappointed if this little paper did not reach them each month. It's a friend that makes them feel good inside that they are of Scandinavian descent. It tries to speak for them and keep them in touch with something far greater than words really portray.

And yet many Scandinavian businessmen will not spend one cent to see it kept going. I am discouraged and frustrated in my efforts to make the paper pay its own way, and it could be done so easily if only a few Scandinavian businessmen would admit their Scandinavian background, join in the enjoyment of other Scandinavians and place a small advertisement in the little paper. It would be a delight to everyone, including the contributor.

Surely this is not too much to ask! □

Ticket sales will close December 20 and we would appreciate it if you would pick up and pay for your tickets before that date. □

Thank You for Your DONATION

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8806-162 St., Edmonton 489-1171

ACTING VICE-PRESIDENT

Soren Sorensen
26 Burnham Ave., St. Albert
459-7205

SECRETARY, SHARES

Eileen Peterson
2 Beacon Cr., St. Albert 459-3706

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William Peterson
8726 Strathearn Dr., Edmonton
466-5759

CENTRE OPERATIONS

Claus Jacobsen
10981-164 St., Edmonton 489-1494

CULTURAL

Margaret Cameron
10740-133 St., Edmonton 455-2064

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Per Nielsen
257 South Ridge, 45 Ave. & 106 St.
Edmonton 436-4109

PUBLICITY

Anne Sahuri
16112-104 Ave., Edmonton
489-7515

SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE NEWS

Stan Hafso
11739-38A Ave., Edmonton
435-8964

DIRECTOR

Robert Grell
6730-118 Ave., Edmonton 478-2616

LIST OF NAMES OF PRESIDENTS OF RESPECTIVE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETIES IN EDMONTON

DANISH — Allan Sorensen, 12923 - 133 Street, 452-3387

FINNISH — Heikki Sario, 142, 8745 - 165 Street, 489-6266

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SWEDISH — Leonard Eliasson, 13011 - 135 Street, 455-9457

SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE — Harvey Haugen, 8806 - 162 St., 489-1171
425-3817

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Scandinavian groups, societies, organizations, associations, or clubs may receive the paper by sending a list of members' names and addresses. A mailing charge of 6¢ per copy will be charged. This payment and other correspondence should be addressed to: The Scandinavian Centre News 10203 - 78 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

DIRECTOR

Stan Hafso
11739-38A Ave., Edmonton
Res. 435-8964 — Bus. 479-2036

MANAGING EDITOR

Leslie L. Morris
10203-78 St., Edmonton 469-8854

CORRESPONDENTS

Danish Society DANIA
Lili Nielsen
3903-111A St., Edmonton 435-5655

ICELANDIC SOCIETY of Edmonton

Les Greenham
10424-142 St., Edmonton 455-0082

LEIF EIRIKSSON Icelandic Club

Björgvin Sigurdson
6303 Lynch Cr. S.W., Calgary

FINNISH SOCIETY of Edmonton

Elmer Kankunen
3304-106 Ave., Edmonton 477-6751

Sons of Norway SOLGLYT

Sig Sorenson
8909-77 Ave., Edmonton
Res. 466-1839 — Bus. 424-7311

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Wetaskiwin, Alberta

FOREIGN

Ove Kampe
S-141 71 Huddinge, Sweden

FLIGHT ORGANIZER

Vera Nielsen
12424-141 St., Edmonton 454-5438

SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT



By Lois Halberg

COMING EVENTS

Saturday, November 16
Lutefisk Supper and Dance,
Scandinavian Centre.

Tickets will be \$5.00 for adults and \$3.00 for children. Obtain your tickets by calling 466-8461 or 466-9061 for this important event.

Leif Erickson Day was celebrated on the evening of Oct. 5 with a smorgasbord and dance in the Viking room of the Scandinavian Centre. Lodge members and guests enjoyed the Norwegian and Canadian foods prepared by the ladies of the Lodge.

The gathering was honored by a visit from a Viking looking as if he had just stepped off Leif's ship. Introduced as **Hagar (the Horrible)**, our guest was escorted in by six slaves attired in the fashion of the year 1000, one of whom carried the Norwegian flag. **Hagar's** slaves were banished to the kitchen as **Hagar** directed the guests to the smorgasbord table which was decorated to look like a Viking ship, complete with sail and dragon-like prow and stern. Decorations were the inspiration and labor of cultural director **Astrid Hope** who is to be commended on a terrific display. She was assisted in the ship's construction by **Harry Huser**.

Diners were entertained with songs by **Darlene Melsness** accompanied by father **Del** on the piano. All joined in singing "Ja Vi Elsker".

Music for the dance was provided by **Vic Lillo** and family. During intermission, pianist **Del Melsness** and violinist **Harry Huser** played lively oldtime dance music which was enjoyed, judging by the number of couples who kept on dancing.

Those present felt the occasion was very well celebrated.

Sunray Junior Lodge held a successful bowling party on Oct. 6.

Ruth and Henry Logan spent a weekend visiting with their daughter and son-in-law, **Valerie and Roland Johnson**, and three granddaughters in High Prairie recently.

Ragna Sivertsen spent a couple of weeks in Calgary convalescing following a fall in which she broke a rib. She was back in time for **Leif Erickson Night** and is off to Penticton for a couple of weeks of visiting friends and holidaying.

Kalmar and Maisie Amdam recently returned from a leisurely motor trip through Washington, Mon-

tana and B.C. after a visit with **Maisie's** sister and brother-in-law in Calgary.

Our sympathies go to **Hilma Bukvi** on the sudden death of her sister, **Mrs. Mable Hoflin**.

Sympathy to **Betty Travis** and **Eva Berg** and their families on the loss of their father, **Mr. Ralph Scragg**.

Ellsworth and Lois Halberg motored to Calgary to attend the wedding of **Ellsworth's** great niece and an enjoyable family reunion.

Helge Nilson has spent several days hunting geese southeast of Hanna.

Ellsworth and Lois and sons, **Ken and Doug**, enjoyed Thanksgiving with **Lois's** parents, **Mr. and Mrs. W.B. Stock**, at Alberta Beach.

Thor and Rei Berg and family spent the Thanksgiving weekend in the **Ft. McMurray** area.

Guests of **Nels and Isabelle Mjaatveit** for Thanksgiving was their daughter and son-in-law, **Lillian and Gordon Haggis**, and grandchildren, **Wendy and Barry**, of Calgary.

Congratulations to **Mr. and Mrs. Enock Loveseth** who recently celebrated their diamond jubilee wedding anniversary. Their occasion was marked by a reception and dinner at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, **Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Loveseth**. The celebrating couple was

(Continued on Page 8)

A LETTER FROM LEIF HALSE

By Olaf Sveen

I wrote **Leif Halse** and asked him about the Fiddlers Contest at Oppdal, Norway, this summer, and here is what he wrote:

You ask about the Fiddlers' Contest at Oppdal.

Yes, that was a great event. It lasted four days, night and day, both inside the building and outside. Fiddlers and dancers by the hundreds had shown up and there was lots of lively and beautiful music to be heard.

They gave me second prize in Class - (Old Boys). Also **Ola Kallset** and **Sunndal Spellmannslag** (Fiddlers Club) got second. But more happened at Oppdal.

Norwegian TV broadcast a program for Bygdemuseet (the hall where the contest took place) with lots of music and dancing. They gave me the honor of telling about the lives of two great fiddlers, **Godtfred** from **Sunndal** and **Hallvard Orsal** from **Todal**, and I played a couple

Norwegian Wartime Seamen Not Forgotten

of their fiddle pieces.

Four couples from **Todal** were present and they danced **Todals-pols** and received lots of praise for their performance.

And since we are talking about **Todals-polsdansen**, I shall mention that a team from the university in **Oslo** came to **Todal** Sat., Aug. 17, to make a taping of **polsdansen**, a dance form on its way to extinction. The taping was done at the Community Hall and six couples performed, with all the dancers in national costumes.

The oldest dancer was **Ingebrigt Husby**. He is 86 but in excellent shape. And not much younger was **Erik Ansnes**, 81 years old. I should mention that I took part myself, both as fiddler and dancer. I learned how to dance **Polsdansen** as a youngster, and I still could do it, and I am 78 now.

Well, I knew it all along, **Noregs Ungdomslag** (Norwegian Youth Club) had a great convention at **Levanger** at the end of June, and there was national dancing shown from different parts of the country. They were one man short on the team from **Nordmore**, my part of the country, so they talked me into dancing **Polsdansen** with a girl from **Surnadal**. And I believe all went well to judge by the applause we received. There were about 1,500 people watching.

At the end of August a Fiddler Contest for Mid-Norway was held at **Otta** in **Gudbrandsdal**, and I took part. **Otta** is well known from the history of Norway with **Kringen**, where the peasants of **Gudbrandsdal** defeated **Oberst Sinclair** and his Scottish army in 1612. And here is also the hill where **Prillar-Guri** played her horn and warned the peasants that the Scottish army was coming. One verse from the song about **Sinclair** had been rewritten to suit the gathering of fiddlers:

"The fiddlers from **Vaage** and **Lesja** and **Lom** with well-tuned fiddles at **Otta** i **Sel** they gathered, to compete with other districts."

And a competition it was. Here was gathered everything the country could show of fiddlers on regular violins (with four strings) and the competition was very keen. I was lucky and got a first prize. **Sunndal Spellmannslag** got second prize in their class.

Maybe I should also tell about a tour to **Morsell, Sweden**, in company with **Sunndal Spellmannslag**, but I have run out of paper.

Greetings from **Leif Halse**.

Postscript. As you can see, people stay young in Scandinavia — the Viking spirit is still very much alive. **Olaf Sveen**. □

From Nordmannsforbundet NORTRASHIP FUNDS

Payments to Norwegian wartime seamen and their surviving next-of-kin.

Two years ago, Norway approved the rules for what is popularly called the "Nortraship settlement". This entails a special payment to Norwegian seamen and the surviving next-of-kin of Norwegian wartime seamen who sailed abroad in the period 1st July 1940 up to and including 30th June 1945.

The Storting decided on 27th April 1972 that Norwegian seamen who sailed for Nortraship in this period between 1940 and 1945, shall be paid an ex gratia remuneration of kr. 180,— per month of service. If the seaman is deceased and leaves a spouse, the remuneration is payable to her. If also the widow has died, the remuneration is payable to the child(ren) of the deceased—and to his parents in the absence of surviving spouse or child(ren).

Specific rules for these payments were prescribed by Royal Decree of 25th August 1972. It follows from these rules that payment applies to Norwegian seamen — i.e. that they were either Norwegian nationals in the period 1st July 1940 to 30th June 1945, or have subsequently become Norwegian nationals.

These payments are administered by the Directorate for Seamen which procures such information as is necessary to determine the amount of the claims and whether the submitted claims are to be met. A

(Continued on Page 11)

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ICELANDIC NEWSLETTER

By Les Greenham

Have you ever been to the World's Fair? No doubt some of you have and some haven't. To those of you who didn't see Expo '74, you missed a great experience.

Herb and Phyllis Vigfusson from Sherwood Park and Thorey and I all went together to visit Norm and Doris Vigfusson in Cheney, Wash. While there we took in Expo and each one of us really enjoyed it, especially the movie in the U.S. Pavilion. Believe me, it was unbelievable.

We would like to take this opportunity, through this column, to thank Norm and Doris for their wonderful hospitality.

At the last Executive Meeting of the Icelandic Society, which was held at the home of Ninna Campbell on Fri., Oct. 4, we were informed that we realized \$387.00 from the sale of Sweepstake Tickets. Everyone on the Executive expressed sincere gratitude to Steini Jonsson who was in charge of ticket sales. Sam Thorkelson volunteered to be chairman of ticket sales next year.

Another item mentioned at the meeting was for volunteers to entertain at this year's Christmas party which will be held at the Scandinavian Centre on Sun., Dec. 1. Anyone wishing to participate or has any ideas, please contact Margaret Cameron at 455-2064.

Next Executive meeting will be held at the home of Sam Thorkelson, 7957 - 92 Ave., on Fri., Nov. 8 starting at 8 p.m.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes three new paid up family memberships for 1975. They are: Mr. and Mrs. Doug and Gail Chivers, 5008 - 115 St.; Mr. and Mrs. Ken and Judy Johnson, 15637 - 83 Ave.; Rev. and Mrs. Asgeir Ingibergsson, Bawlf, Alta.

Gunnar Thorvaldson was in Yellowknife recently and brought back a couple of news items.

The first one he mentioned was that Ed Hordal will be 80 years young on Nov. 18. Congratulations,

Ed!

He also mentioned that Mary Hordal had suffered a heart attack in early October and we are happy to say she is recuperating in Yellowknife Hospital. We all hope that by the time you read this column you will be home, Mary, and feeling fine.

A member of our Society recently ran into Thelma Johansson on Jasper Ave. while waiting for the bus and Thelma was very excited about her granddaughter visiting her from Wales, who undoubtedly has returned to Wales by now. And, Thelma, I'm sure this is a visit you won't forget for a long time.

The Saga Singers are very happy to welcome the following new members to the choir: Hilmir and Elin Agustsson, recent arrivals from Iceland; Randy and Marianne Morse; and Laura Thorkelson. It is the opinion of Yours Truly they have improved the choir by 50%.

A special thanks to Mrs. Robert Gust (Corinne) for her letter and the news which she provided me.

First off she expressed the desire to become more involved with the functions of the Society. This is great news because we need people like this.

We shall reprint her news items as written:

Andrew and Nina Weir (nee Arnfinson) enjoyed a 3 1/2-week holiday in the British Isles in September. It was Nina's first trip across the ocean which was very exciting in itself and with Andy as a very capable guide, they both enjoyed touring and sightseeing many medieval castles and visiting Andy's relatives throughout Scotland and Ireland. Nina had a birthday while they were away which will always be a memorable one.

They arrived in Edmonton on Sept. 27 which is Nina's dad's birthday (Fusi Arnfinson) and were met at the plane by Bill and Illa Drever and family from Calgary, Carol Nelson and Corinne Gust, all sisters of Nina, and her mother, Tresa Arnfinson. Her

brother, Terry, and aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Holzer, all met for refreshments and a good gab fest at the Gust household later.

It was laughingly noted that no one could mistake Nina for anything but Icelandic even dressed in one of Scotland's fine tartans.

Andrew and Nina were only "home" over the weekend and bright and early Monday morning the moving truck arrived to take them and their possessions to Vancouver Island where they want to become established in the Victoria area.

Illia (Arnfinson) Drever spent a memorable weekend Oct. 4, 5 and 6. It was the time for the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, graduating R.N.'s class 10 year reunion. The girls have now moved world-wide and it was certainly an exciting time when they all got back together for a weekend in Banff. There was a near-perfect attendance of all the girls that graduated in 1964.

Congratulations to Mervyn and Carol Nelson (nee Arnfinson) on your 15th wedding anniversary on Oct. 17.

It is with regret that we mention the recent car accident that Walter and Beulah Arason were in. Unfortunately we don't have all the details but as we understand it Beulah received quite a severe whiplash and will have to wear a collar for about six weeks.

We are happy to report that our good friend, Clara Johansson, spent a weekend away from home recently attending the Toastmistress' Convention in Lloydminster.

Lori Sullivan (Oddson) has been awarded a \$1,000 scholarship from the Canadian Food Industry for her scholastic work in second year Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, U. of A. Only two scholarships were awarded Alberta students. Congratulations, Lori!

Just recently we spent an evening with Tody Halldorson, and what a pleasant evening it was. We had the pleasure of meeting her sister, Helga, from Wisconsin who is spending a couple of months with her, and is she ever a fascinating individual. There is no doubt when the day comes that Helga has to return home, Tody is going to miss her.

BIRTHDAYS

Nov. 3 — Dean Vigfusson of Cheney, Wash. turned Sweet Sixteen!

Nov. 12 — Terry Arnfinson — 29th birthday. A handsome bachelor . . . girls

Nov. 20 — Bonnie Petruck (nee Halldorson) her 21st. Don't let Nicky forget!

Congratulations on another birthday to Art Arnfinson. Date unknown, age unknown. □

EXTENSION OF FISHERIES

LIMIT OFF NORWAY

In a statement to the press, Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli announced the Government's intention to extend the fisheries limit off North Norway to 50 miles as a provisional measure. The measure will be carried out as soon as possible in 1975. The Government will also establish trawler-free zones off the coast of North Norway.

In both cases the Government will discuss the situation with other states that will be affected. Mr. Bratteli strongly emphasized that the Government wants to avoid disputes with other countries. In outlining the work to be done in the area of fisheries limit policy, the Prime Minister did not indicate a date for the announced extension. He stated that the Government hopes that in the coming negotiations there will be understanding for Norway's

(Continued from Page 1)

ICELAND

settlers. It will be a replica similar to a ship which is to be found in Roskilde, Denmark, and this new one will be donated to the new museum which will be located in Hafnarfjörður, a small town near Reykjavik.

The Central Bank of Iceland has issued commemorative coins of gold and silver, and the National Festival Committee is also issuing a special anniversary medallion of silver and bronze.

In connection with the Reykjavik Arts Festival in June, there is a large art show displaying Icelandic arts, past and present. An exhibition reflecting the development of the main industries and trades in Iceland, sponsored by the Government, the City of Reykjavik, and the various industries, was opened in July. An exhibition on Iceland's history will also open this fall.

The Postal Authorities are issuing a series of 11 stamps in 1974, each of them dedicated to a century of life in Iceland. Wall plates, illustrated to symbolize the settlement and other anniversary mementos, are available.

There are plans to construct a replica of the typical farmhouse (Sögualdarbaer) built by the early settlers. This will be located in Thjorsárdalur in the south.

Many other ideas have been discussed to commemorate the anniversary, and many events scheduled for this year will reflect the festival atmosphere.

The Chairman of the National Festival Committee, 1974 is Matthias Johannesson. The Director of the Committee is Indridi G. Thorsteinsson. □

need to extend the fisheries zone. Countries with which Norway is likely to seek negotiations are primarily the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, France, the Soviet Union and possibly the Netherlands. The Government's hope is that the negotiations will succeed so that the case will not be brought before the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

Prime Minister Bratteli stated that the Government will endeavor to act in accordance with international law in the question of fisheries limit extension and other measures. In the view of the Government, establishing trawler-free zones and expanding the fisheries limit to 50 nautical miles will not fully solve the problems of overexploiting the fish resources in northern waters. The Government will continue working on the problem of protecting the young fish in certain areas. Through the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission it will work actively for the introduction of protection measures.

EVENSEN NEGOTIATOR

Minister of Commerce Jens Evensen has been appointed Consultative Minister for matters concerning the Law of the Sea and will be in charge of the negotiations on the expansion of the fisheries limit. For that purpose, he will be attached to the Foreign Ministry.

At the same time, Undersecretary of Commerce Einar Magnussen was appointed Acting Minister of Commerce for the duration of Mr. Evensen's absence from the Ministry. □



Wall hanging of the Twin Vikings added to the decorations of the hall for Leif Erickson Nite. Decorations by Astrid Hope, Solglyt Cultural Director.

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VASA LODGE SKANDIA



By Millie Weiss

The regular October meeting was held in the Nordic Room with Erling Winqvist as chairman.

The charter was draped in memory of Jean Anderson and Br. Halmgren.

Two members were initiated. The Buford Drill Team was also present.

No members were on the list for being ill.

Ray and Phyllis Wold, Lorne and Miriam Weiss hosted the Wine and Cheese Party after the meeting. Everyone had a lovely evening. Special thanks to Ray and Phyllis for arranging such a lovely evening.

The last week of September, Cliff and Paula Lindberg, Don and Evelyn Johnson took a short trip to see the beautiful fall colors through the forestry roads west of Edson and south of Nordegg, back via the Thompson Highway. This was one of the few occasions where the men excelled in

bridge.

Magnus and Betty Pearson have had their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Correll, from Vancouver visiting them.

Gust and Helga Johnson went by plane to Montreal to visit their daughter, Fae, and her husband, Lee, at St. Bruno, just a few miles from Montreal. While there they all motored to Ottawa for a weekend. After staying a week with Fae and Lee they travelled to Halifax by train, also taking a three-day tour of Cape Breton and the Cabot Trail. They also had a tour of Halifax on a sightseeing bus before taking the train back to Montreal where they stayed with Fae and Lee a few more days before returning home.

COMING EVENTS

The Vasa Bowlers are having a Bavarian Nite on Nov. 16 from 8 p.m.-1 a.m. at the Kensington Community Hall, 121 St. and 134A Ave. \$4 per person. Lunch served. Phone Art Welda, 454-5931.

The Ladies' Auxiliary meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Winqvist, 12038 - 96 St., Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 p.m., Nov. 13.

The November meeting

will be held on Nov. 2 at 7 p.m. in the Dania Room with Glen Hallen as host for bingo. □

PRESERVING THE WASA

(Because many found the story of the Swedish ship, Wasa, interesting we thought we would continue it written by Lars Barkman — Editor.)

Special preserving measures were necessary to safeguard the Wasa for posterity. After 333 years under the water the ship and all its details require very special treatment, since if the pieces were brought up into the open air and allowed to dry out naturally they would be ruined. The immense amount of sculptural material on the Wasa was particularly susceptible to desiccation which can spoil the ornamentation and the traces of colour still remaining on the wood. Unless the preserving process can be begun at once the pieces must be kept under the same or better conditions than before they were recovered. This means storing the organic material in water, the temperature of which has to be kept above freezing point since ice can also cause damage. Special anti-rot agents are added to the water to impede the process of deterioration which would be swifter under artificial conditions than it was on the seabed.

Some 90% of the wood involved is oak while the other 10% is made up principally of pine and lime. The moisture content varies very much depending on the type of wood, its quality and the extent to which rotting has occurred. The oak, which consists largely of heart wood, has proved most resistant while the pine and lime has rotted extensively.

Those pieces and the part of the hull which have been buried in the seabed clay have survived best. Rot has generally affected the consistency of the wood.

The water absorbing capacity of the Wasa wood is much greater than that of ordinary wood while the volume weight is lower; in the case of the oak 70% below normal. Typical moisture ratio values for the Wasa wood (dry weight) before preserving was 1.5 lbs. of water in every pound of oak, 2 lbs. of water in every pound of pine and 2.5 lbs. of water in every pound of lime.

Unless it is treated, green oak shrinks when it is dried out.

The Wasa oak shrinks more than green oak, in some cases twice as much. This shrinkage can be decreased or even eliminated through preserving.

On account of the large quantities of material in-

involved a special preserving shop was built for the Wasa material. The wood is treated in two 65-foot-long baths with a total volume of over 2,000 cubic feet. All the wooden pieces are put into these baths; as far as possible the same type of wood and the same size pieces in the same bath, since both of these factors affect the duration of the preserving process.

Oak for example is more difficult to preserve than pine or lime. The baths are then filled with pure water and the temperature raised to 60°C. A 2% solution of boric acid and borax at a ratio of 7:3 is added to guard against rotting and soluble polythene glycol 4000 to prevent shrinkage. The figure 4000 is the mean molecular weight. This means that the melting point of this type of glycol is relatively high—about 55°C. During the first 12 months the concentration is increased very slowly—at 1/12% per 24 hours, otherwise there is a risk that the wood would absorb the glycol too rapidly. Were this to happen the actual moisture content of the wood would be expelled too quickly which would lead to shrinkage while in the bath. During the following 5 months the concentration is raised by 1/5% and during the last month of all by 1/2% per 24 hours.

Before and after the preserving process the pieces are checked by weighing and sample testing.

Prior to preserving, the 20-foot-long figurehead rail weighed about 900 lbs. while afterwards it weighed hardly 800 lbs.

After preservation the mean value of the glycol content was 17% and the moisture ratio, 47%. The lime wood absorbed the preserving agent more easily and the weight of the 56-inch-long sculptured figure of a knight had increased from 74 to 76 lbs.

After the bath phase of the preserving process is over the sculptures are removed and dried out gradually while being surface-treated with a glycol solution. This takes six months altogether and it is then possible to exhibit them. When the final surface treatment and the drying-out process is completed the moisture ratio stabilizes at between 10% and 20%. It

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is not until this state has been reached that one can rest assured that there will be no further changes in the condition of the material, provided of course that from then on it is afforded the usual museum care. The drying-out period varies according to the size of the objects so that the knight figure, for example, required 2-3 years.

Preserving the hull of the Wasa has produced numerous interesting problems. With a wood volume of over 25,000 cubic feet and a surface area of some 150,000 square feet this is probably the largest ever organic matter preservation project. For both practical and economic reasons it was impossible to dismantle the hull and process it piece by piece, instead it had to be preserved in its entirety through special agents. To begin with the spraying was done by hand and in order that the hull should not dry out between the spraying periods a special humidifying system was needed to keep the air moist. In March 1965, however, a fully automatic spraying system with permanent sprinklers was introduced and this in its turn eliminated the need for humidification and made conditions more agreeable for visitors and for those working on the hull. In one year with the new system the wood absorbed more than double the amount of preserving agent than during the previous three years through hand spraying. By the close of 1965 all the outer planking, the ribs and the interior fittings of up to 18 inches thick had been permeated with preserving fluid.

In view of the fact that most of the wood was heart oak this was a highly satisfactory achievement. The preserving fluid was a mixture of boric acid, borax and polythene glycol 1500; that is to say it had a lower melting point than the glycol used in the baths. This spraying of the hull continued until the middle of 1971.

Since it was raised in 1961 the hull has been drying out very, very slowly. It will be a couple of decades, however, before this gradual process has been completed, though in fact this will not hinder the continued restoration work nor prevent the public from going aboard

(Continued on Page 11)

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NEWS FROM FINLAND

By Airi Langeste

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard arrived in Helsinki on Sept. 3 for a state visit.

President Urho Kekkonen was at the airport to welcome the honored guests. The welcoming committee included also representatives from the Finnish Parliament, City of Helsinki and, of course, all of the local Dutch people.

The weather was very warm and made the day perfect for everybody, especially President Kekkonen because it also happened to be his 74th birthday.

In downtown Helsinki the streets and market square were very crowded and after the official party arrived at the president's palace the royal couple and the president were seen out on the balcony by the people.

The first day's program included a lunch at the palace after which the royal couple laid a wreath at the War Memorial at Hietaniemi. The afternoon also included a visit to Tapiola.

Queen Juliana's special wish was to visit Lapland and this was also arranged. The weather there was a bit disappointing, grey and rainy, but it did not dampen the mood of the visitors. A visit to the "Saamelais Museo" (museum) was on the program, which Her Highness visited soaking wet, but a boat ride on the river had to be cancelled. However, a sauna and dinner and also sleeping in tents

overnight, stayed on the program.

Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard returned to their homeland on Sept. 6.

Swedish student Miss Lena Olin was chosen as Miss Scandinavia in Helsinki on Oct. 2. The beautiful, dark and brown-eyed Lena will be the last girl to carry this title because the TV and radio have decided to end the choosing of Miss Scandinavia in the future.

According to the Finnish post office, Finns are quite good letter writers. Last year, the post office reports it handled over 1 million letters a day, every day included. There were about 377 million letters mailed, which makes about 81 letters a year per person.

A 30-year-old orchestra leader from Finland, Leif Segerstam, has been chosen to conduct the Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra. He will begin his work in Wien Sept. 1, 1975.

A hunting party, including five Italians from Milano and a local guide, were lost in the Salla Woods in Lapland for three days.

The search parties included many people but the Kainuu border guards, with the help of a helicopter, found them on Sept. 18. They were found by their campfire only two kilometers

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away from the nearest lookout tower. All of them were in good shape and after a good rest and sauna they were eager to start it all over again.

Two of the Italians had already been lost a couple of days earlier but luckily found their way to the highway in the dark, when they sighted car lights from the road.

Anyone having any information about the following persons are asked to contact the Suomi Seura, Mariankatu 8 00170 Helsinki 17, Finland: HARJU, Kaarlo — Moved to Canada from Finland in 1930, lived in Sudbury, Ont. 1956-57.

HAAVISTO, Nestori — Born Alajarvi Moksy Aug. 18, 1894. Moved to the U.S.A. in 1912.

JOHANSON, Henry — (Matti Henrik Huttunen), born Viitasaari Feb. 24, 1901, moved to the U.S.A. from Pyhajarvi in 1923.

HAKKARAINEN, Tarnowski — Valma Aliina, born Kivijarvi Sept. 14, 1898.

Mrs. SYRJALA nee Tolonen, also husband, Mauno and daughter, Mildred — They have lived in Michigan, Sault Ste. Marie and Florida.

WARTTI (Vettenranta) — Onni Arthur, born Oct. 17, 1903.

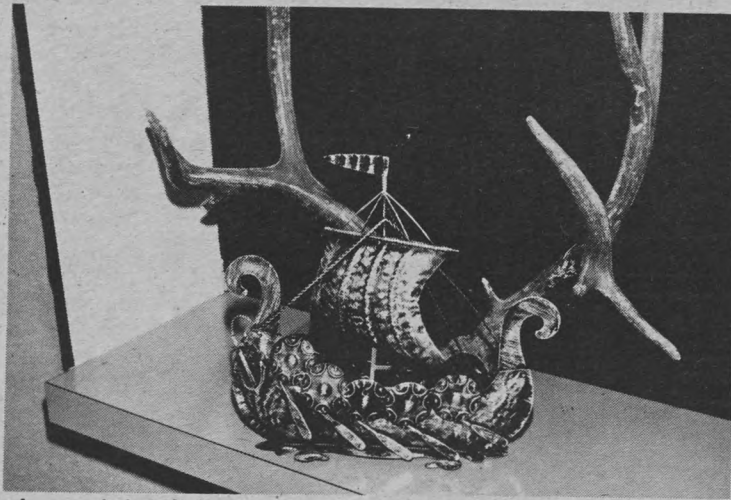
SIPI, Florence — She has been living in San Francisco.

WILDLIFE IN FINLAND DEER INFLATION

The game protection district of southern Hame is now estimated to have some three thousand whitetails or Virginia deer and two thousand elk (European cousin of the moose). Drivers on the roads of the area are warned to exercise extraordinary precautions to avoid colliding with the animals. Collisions with the huge elk have caused increasing numbers of acci-



Smorgasbord table decorated as a Viking ship with Viking decorations.



A model Viking ship decorates the "Table Viking Ship".

dents, some of them fatal to both sides.

The whitetails are descended from a small number of animals sent over from Minnesota by a group of Finnish-Americans on a couple of occasions just before and after World War II. They have multiplied greatly and spread over extensive areas in Finland.

Meanwhile, an open season on roe deer was declared in the Aland Islands this fall for the first time in three or four hundred years. Twenty years ago, 43 of the animals were introduced to the islands to replace a long - extinct species. Now their numbers are estimated between 800 and a thousand. Only 58

licenses to hunt them were issued this past season.

The roe deer is smaller and more delicately built than the whitetail. It was hunted down to the last animal, along with the elk, many generations ago. The elk recently made a comeback by swimming over from the mainland.

During the Swedish regime, the Aland Islands were a hunting preserve of the king, and the elk was the favorite shooting target.

The Aland Islands boast the world's largest number of hunters in ratio to population, what with 4,000 of them out of 22,000 inhabitants. But they shoot sea birds for the most part. □

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DANIA DOINGS



By Lili Nielsen

Dania's third WHIST-DRIVE of the season will be held on Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. in the Dania Room at the Scandinavian Centre. Hope to see you all.

Please note that Bikuben has changed their meeting night from the third Monday in the month to the second. This month we shall meet on Nov. 11 at 12424 - 141 St., Edmonton. Bikuben will be having its annual bazaar on Sat., Dec. 7 in the Centennial Mall. The Bazaar will start at 10 a.m. We hope to see a lot of you there.

Our Banquet and Dance on Oct. 19 was attended by 225 people and, in our opinion it turned out to be a very successful evening. We wish to compliment Lissi Jensen on the sandwiches—they were excellent. Thanks, Lissi, we hope you will consider doing it again. The membership draw for \$10 was won by Mr. Poul Jacobsen, 9031 - 146 St., Edmonton, who was present to collect.

Dania's annual Christmas Party for the children will be held on Sun., Dec. 15 at 2 p.m. in the Viking Room of the Scandinavian Centre. If you have children under the age of 12, please fill in the form below and forward it to the Secretary before November 29, 1974 (this is a must) together with your cheque in the amount of \$5 to cover your membership fee for 1974-75.

Name.....

Age: Boy..... Girl.....

Parent's Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Phone.....

Please mail it to Mrs. Lili Nielsen, 3903 - 111A Street, Edmonton, Alberta. ☐

NEWS FROM ANSGAR LUTHERAN

By Pastor Holger N. Madsen
In the month of November there are several "ANNUAL ACTIVITIES" taking place.

First there is the ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL meeting that will be held on TUESDAY, NOV. 19 at 8 p.m. Please note this date. This the time and place for all members to be present and to express their honest opinions on the matters pertaining to the activities and operation of the congregational activities. The day after the annual meeting is neither the time nor place to exercise the democratic right of making ones wishes and desires known. Therefore all members are urged to be present at the meeting and make their contributions, be they pro or con.

Also at the ANNUAL MEETING there will be elections for new members to the Church Board, therefore this is a vital meeting which no "caring member" should miss. Non-members are also welcome. We give you voice, but not vote, however if you feel that you have some worthwhile suggestion to make, please plan to be present.

The second "Annual" event at Ansgar in November is the Christmas Bazaar, which will take place on NOVEMBER 29, beginning at 8 p.m. in the church basement. There will be the usual prizes, and don't forget there will be some Danish imported items for sale, so that you may get some "homeland" flavor into your Christmas celebrations this year. See you at the bazaar, Nov. 29.

A third, rather important, item on our November schedule this year is one which will be of inter-

est to many. At our regular Sunday evening fellowship on the last Sunday of this month we shall have a HYMN SELECTION NIGHT. In other words, we shall be going through our English hymn books and select 100 hymns which we like the best and use the most, with special emphasis on those which are translated from Danish, and then, besides that, we want suggestions of some 100 other hymns which you may have become acquainted with over the years, but which are not now in our hymn books. Every Danish Lutheran congregation in Canada will be doing the same thing, as a preparation to printing a new hymn book. This is a necessary task because the present hymn books are out of print and are no longer available, and every congregation finds it doesn't have enough books to go around. Therefore as a preparation for this HYMN night we would ask each person to mark down some hymns, and then come and help us with the selection on Nov. 24 at 8 p.m. And of course, Ladies, please bring something to go with our coffee.

What do you do when you feel hale and hearty, yet your doctor advises you are no longer fit to work?? This is the question that confronted one of the members of Ansgar Lutheran recently. He, therefore, decided that he would like to use his time and energies in helping to bring a ray of sunshine into the lives of the elderly, the shut-ins and the lonely, on behalf of his Church and for his Lord. Therefore we would like to take this opportunity to notify all members and friends of Ansgar Church that if Eigel Larsen and his wife, Ragna, come knocking at your door, or appear beside your hospital bed, they are not there to sell anything but only to give you some joy as best they can in their way. They come with the blessings of, and with thanks from, their congregation. We are certain that they will be a great asset to Ansgar in its outreach to the Danish community, and we thank them for their willingness to become involved in this way. ☐

Danish Explorer of the Canadian North

By John Knox

I have to take you back to the year 1619.

Queen Elizabeth I of England had been succeeded by James I. William Shakespeare had died just three years before. John Cabot, Jacques Cartier and Sir Humphrey Gilbert had long since made their visits to what is now Canada. In 1610 and 1611 Captain Henry Hudson had explored and given his name to Hudson Bay. The first schools had just been opened on the site of Three Rivers and in 1617, two years before the beginning of my story, an apothecary from Paris by name Louis Hébert had arrived in Quebec with his family as the first settlers.

On Sunday, May 9, 1619, King Christian IV of Denmark and Norway made the following entry in his diary:

'The Unicorn and the Lamprey sailed on the voyage round by the North. May the Almighty make it prosper.'

The Unicorn and the Lamprey were two vessels of the Danish Navy which had been entrusted to Jens Munk, a forty-year-old sea captain, who was to attempt to find the North West Passage which was believed to lead north of the American continent and constitute a shorter route to China—or Old Cathay.

The search for the North West Passage had started

already more than a generation earlier with the expedition of Sir Martin Frobisher, and numerous other expeditions were carried out by a succession of explorers whose names are now to be found on the map of the Canadian North: Davis, Hudson, Baffin, Foxe and many others.

If you look very carefully at a map of Canada, you will also find the name of Jens Munk printed in modest letters across a small island in the upper part of Foxe Basin, near the coast of Baffin Island. The expedition of Jens Munk was the only one which was not despatched from England and was not under the command of an Englishman, but of a Dane.

Who was this Danish sea captain, Jens Munk?

He was born in Arendal in southern Norway. His father, a Danish nobleman, had obtained the grant of certain Crown properties in Norway which, however, he grossly mismanaged. As a result he was imprisoned and in the end committed suicide. His son, Jens, was sent to his uncle, the burgomaster of the town of Aalborg in Jutland.

This took place when Jens was only nine years of age. Already at the age of twelve he sailed with a skipper to England and from there to Portugal. From Portugal he worked his way as a cabin boy to Brazil. Jens Munk

(Continued on Page 10)

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NORDSTJARNAN NEWS

By Sherry Havanka

On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 15 a large crowd of Vasa members gathered at Henry Sjogren's to honour Sven Sjogren for his many years of supplying music to the lodge. Carl Brown presented Sven with a Philishave razor on behalf of the lodge. Sven started playing his accordion in Canada 50 years ago.

Congratulations are extended to John Holmlund. He

is the new Grand Lodge Deputy for District No. 18.

Mrs. Alvera Anderson is in Edmonton hospital and has had surgery on her leg. Reports are she is improving every day.

The October meeting was held at Buster Sjolund's on the 5th. There was a good turnout.

Next meeting and wine and cheese party will be held at the Ron Holmlund's on Nov. 1. □

(Continued from Page 3)

SOLGLYT LODGE

married at Camrose on November 4, 1914, where they lived until the early '20s when they moved to Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Loveseth are Life Members to Sons of Norway. Mr. Loveseth is past-president of the Lodge.

Astrid and John Hope flew to Vancouver for a Thanksgiving holiday with Astrid's son and family in Richmond, and John's daughter and family in White Rock.

Betty McKeivitt and Jim McDonald were recent weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ponech in Wainwright.

The McDonald family is entertaining a cousin, Mrs. Inga Glomsrud, from Hollingdal, Norway. Mrs. McDonald is the guest of Crystal and Byrnes Fleuty.

TORSKE KLUBBEN

The monthly noon dinner meeting of the Torske Klubben was held on the evening of Oct. 1. Speaker D. R. (Bob) Burt spoke on the success of the Language Camp for District 4 held Aug. 4-11 at Silver Summit. Slides were also shown.

CURLING

The lodge is organizing a Curling League which will curl at the Hillcrest Club on Sundays at 2 p.m. If interested in curling, phone Inge Anderson at 489-6490 or Gale McBride at 484-1667. □

To get rich, you must first learn to earn more money than you spend; from there on it's easy.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Norwegian Book About Norwegian Women in History

"KVINNER PA BARRIKADENE" (WOMEN ON THE BARRICADES) is the title of a booklet published by the Norwegian Equal Rights Council. The book contains eight essays on the roles of individual women and women's associations in the French Revolution. Among the women are Charlotte Corday, who murdered the revolutionary Marat in 1793; Madame Roland, one of the leaders of the Girondins, and Olympe de Gouges, who wrote the Declaration of Women's Rights in September 1791.

The booklet is intended for use in the teaching of history in high schools but is also distributed to libraries, women's organizations and political parties.

Its author is Aslaug Moksnes, herself a high school teacher. Ms. Moksnes explains that women's organizations originated during the French Revolution and that so far no history book has illustrated the influence and participation of women in historical events. □

THE MAKING OF MODERN DRAMA, by Richard Gilman, contains studies of Henrik Ibsen and seven other great dramatists. In the chapter on Ibsen, Gilman shows how Ibsen's own nature and experiences were

International Business Graduates

Twenty-nine students from nine countries have graduated from this year's courses in the International Program in Management Development at the North European Management Institute (NEMI) at Holmenkollen outside Oslo. It was the second class to come out of NEMI, a private graduate-level business school providing practical-oriented education to students who plan to pursue management careers in industry, commerce and government.

Teachers at NEMI are professors from leading management schools in Europe, the United States and Canada. Students from all countries are invited to attend. Among this year's special lecturers were Mark Wolfson, Director of personnel at Hambro's Bank in London, and Knut Getz Wold, Director of the Bank of Norway.

NEMI has its quarters in the Holmenkollen Turisthotell below the world-famous Holmenkollen ski-jumping hill. □

used in his dramas. Several of Ibsen's best-known plays including "Brand", "Peer Gynt", "A Doll's House" and "Hedda Gabler", are studied. (Published by Ferrar, Straus & Giroux, New York, N.Y.; 293 pp., \$8.95).

IN NORWAY DRINKING AND DRIVING DON'T MIX. Article by C. Hart Schaaf in The Rotarian, September 1974. Discussing Norway's hard line on drunk-driving, the author concludes that the country's experience provides an answer worth serious consideration. □

SAS RETIRES CARAVELLES

The last scheduled flight of a Caravelle jetliner in the livery of Scandinavian Airlines took place Wed., Sept. 25, between Stockholm and Copenhagen.

The 94-passenger French-built airliner is being retired in favor of the 120-passenger medium-range American-built DC-9 after nearly 17 years of scheduled service.

SAS was the first airline in the world to introduce the French-built twin-jet into scheduled operations, April 26, 1959, between Copenhagen and Beirut.

The Caravelle was regarded as a major breakthrough in commercial aviation. She was one of the world's first jetliners, the very first with tail-mounted engines—a design feature adopted for many of the world's second generation jets, and the first specially designed for medium-range routes. □

Architectural Heritage Year in Norway

The 17 member nations of the Council of Europe, including Norway, have decreed 1975 to be Architectural Heritage Year in Europe. The Council has chosen 43 locations as pilot projects to illustrate how to solve the problem of preserving old buildings in a modern setting.

In Norway, a National Heritage Year Committee has decided to concentrate research on three projects: the small fishing hamlet of Nusfjord in the Lofoten Isles, the mining town of Røros in east-central Norway and the city of Stavanger on the west coast.

Nusfjord is one of the best preserved fishing hamlets in the Lofoten Isles, situated beyond the Arctic Circle on the island of Flakstadøy. Most houses were built in the 18th century, and some are even older. Dwellings are painted white and boat-houses are red, according to the local custom.

Røros was founded in 1644, when rich copper fields were discovered in the area. All of its old buildings are constructed of wood and were built during the 18th century. Some of the large representative buildings are made of wainscotted timber, whereas the many small miners' cabins are built of unpaneled timber. The sights include Røros Museum, Korthaugen Fortress, built in 1711, and Røros Church, built in 1780.

Stavanger is situated in Norway's Fjord Country, and its history spans a period of more than a thousand years. Old timber houses rub shoulders with streamlined buildings of steel and concrete, and narrow lanes cross modern streets. The network of streets is mainly from the Middle Ages, but the present look was shaped during the last half of the 19th century. The Bishop of Winchester laid the foundation stone for the Stavanger Cathedral in 1125. In 1975, Stavanger will celebrate its 850th anniversary to commemorate this event. Today, Stavanger is best known to United States citizens as Norway's oil city. Some 5,000 Americans now live in Stavanger, most of them connected with the oil operations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf in the North Sea. □

Among the footprints in the sands of time some people leave only the marks of a heel.

One of the best ways to make your old car run better is to ask the price of a new one.



Leif Erickson — Harvey Haugen ("Hagar the Horrible"), Director of the Feast and Master of Ceremonies at Leif Erickson Nite.

National Theatre Celebrates Anniversary

Norway's National Theatre (Nationaltheatret) in Oslo this fall celebrates its 75th anniversary. In keeping with its tradition the theatre marks its jubilee by staging new Norwegian dramas. The first plays presented at the opening of the National Theatre in 1899 was Henrik Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" and "Sigurd the Crusader", a historical play by Norway's other great poet and dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. New Norwegian plays presented during the 75th anniversary season are "Two Acts for Five Women" by authoress Bjørg Vik, a leader in Norway's feminist movement, and "Kark", a historical play by dramatist Peder W. Cap-pelen; it is about a bondman who assassinated Earl Håkon in the year 995 during his fight against the Viking King Olav Trygvason. "Two Acts for Five Women", an immediate success, is played at the National Theatre's small Studio Stage, opened in 1963.

The roster of the National Theatre's directors includes many famous names from Norway's literary history. Its first director, who served from the opening in 1899 to 1907, was Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson's son, Bjørn Bjørnson, who did much to vitalize Norway's theatrical life. The present director is Arild Brinchmann, who took up his position in 1967.

During the German occupation 1940-45 the National Theatre was taken over by the quislings and used as a stage for Nazi propaganda. It was boycotted by the Norwegian public.

Like all theatres in Norway, the National Theatre receives financial support from the Government and also from the City

(Continued on Page 9)

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Kitchen Corner

Have you some frozen rhubarb in your freezer? If so, try these squares. They're delicious.

RHUBARB SQUARES

Bottom:

2 cups flour
1/2 cup butter
1/4 tsp. salt
1/2 cup sugar
1 tsp. baking powder
1 egg, beaten

Mix flour, salt and baking powder. Add butter and mix like pastry. Mix in beaten egg with fork until crumbly. Take out 3/4 cup of crumbs for topping.

Filling:

4 cups rhubarb, cut in pieces
1 1/2 cups sugar or more to taste

1/2 cup melted butter

1/2 cup flour

2 eggs, beaten

Vanilla

Mix in order and pour onto the crumb mixture in a 9"x12" pan. Cover with remaining crumbs. Sprinkle with sugar and a bit of cinnamon. Bake at 350° for 50 to 60 minutes.

PEANUT BUTTER SQUARES

Easy to make and good!

1 cup peanut butter

2 pkg. butterscotch or caramel chipits

1/2 cup butter or margarine

1 pkg. miniature, colored marshmallows

1/2 cup chopped walnuts

Melt in saucepan the butter and chipits. Add peanut butter, marshmallows and nuts. Stir well. Pat into 8"x12" buttered pan. Sprinkle with chopped nuts or coconut.

SCANDINAVIAN RECIPE FOR NOVEMBER

ICELANDIC LIFRARPYLSA

From The Swinging Gourmet

1 lb. liver, ground

1/2 lb. suet, chopped

1 cup rolled oats

3/4 cup whole wheat flour

1 1/2 cups milk

2 tsp. salt

Place above ingredients in a covered casserole and put in shallow pan of water. Cook for 2 hours in a 325° oven.

(Continued from Page 8)

NATIONAL THEATRE

of Oslo. The association, Friends of the National Theatre (Nationaltheatrets Venner) and its affiliate, Young Friends of the National Theatre (Nationaltheatrets Unge Venner), support the theatre through private contributions. Since 1969, the National Theatre has been sending out "visiting theatre groups" to schools and kindergardens. Most leading actresses and actors in Norway have been attached to the National Theatre through the years, from Johanne Dybwad to Liv Ullmann.

The National Theatre's building is located in the Studenterlunden park which runs alongside Oslo's main street, Karl Johan. In front of the main entrance are statues of Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.

Three exhibitions are being shown in Oslo to mark the National Theatre's 75th anniversary. In its

Information Centre the City of Oslo presents an exhibition of photos, posters, program notes and sketches from the Theatre's early years. The Museum of Applied Arts (Kunstindustrimuseet) has arranged an exhibition featuring designs for costumes and furniture for the National Theatre's stage, and the National Gallery of Art (Nasjonalgalleriet) presents an exhibition of drawings by Nor-

Smoking and Health in Norway



In 1964 the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) debated the report by the U.S. Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health. At the request of the Storting, a Norwegian Committee for Research into Smoking Habits was appointed. This committee presented its report in 1967 and proposed a program for attacking the smoking and health problem. According to the Committee, the strategy should be based on co-ordinated information activities, restrictive measures and stop-smoking counseling. In 1970 the Storting endorsed the main points of the Committee's proposals.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON SMOKING AND HEALTH
In 1971 the Norwegian Government appointed a National Council on Smoking and Health under the Ministry of Social Affairs to prepare, co-ordinate and supervise specific programs for the control and prevention of cigarette smoking.

wegian artists illustrating scenes from the world of theatre.

The terms of reference of the Council are as follows:

The Council (Statens Tobakkskaderåd) shall prepare, propose, co-ordinate and supervise governmental measures against the harmful effects of tobacco. To this end, the Council shall in particular:

- obtain the latest information on research connected with smoking and health and on the possibilities of influencing smoking habits in a beneficial direction healthwise,
- serve as an information bank for the various Government departments, the health services, the school services, industry, the press, the broadcasting services and the general public in regard to the connection between smoking and disease,
- develop and organize information activities,
- initiate to research, including the evaluation of the effect of anti-smoking activities already in operation.

The Council has an inter-professional composition, and most of the fields involved in antismoking work are represented. Its chairman is Kjell Bjartveit, M.D., D.P.H., Director, National Mass Radiography Service. The Council has a permanent secretariat, with four full-time staff members. The address of the secretariat is Box 8025, Oslo — Dep. Oslo 1, Norway.

In all its work, the Council uses the symbol shown in the headline of this article. This symbol will also be used in the labeling of tobacco packages. For 1974 the Council's budget amounts to 662,000 kroner (\$120,000). The Council works in close co-operation with other government agencies, including the Directorate of Public Health, the Ministry of Church and Education, the Central Information Service, the National Film Board and the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation. The Council also co-operates with voluntary organizations, such as the Norwegian Cancer Society, the Norwegian Association on Smoking and Health and the Norwegian Temperance Society.

INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

During 1972 and 1973 the Council started to organize information activities. Further programs are being planned to be carried through in 1974 and 1975. To obtain the greatest benefit from the meager resources available, the Council has so far concentrated its educational work on selected target groups:

- opinion leaders, such as health personnel and teachers,
- groups reached through educational institutions, students and school children,
- people who may be presumed to have strong motives for stopping

smoking, in particular patients with diseases related to smoking.

It is emphasized that information should not be formulated as a specific program for children and young people. It is important to break down the correlation between smoking and age status; therefore, the message should be given as general advice to everybody to stop smoking. The Council will establish a network of field workers throughout the country who can carry out information and educational work and organize anti-smoking campaigns in their own communities. The first course for field workers was arranged in August of this year and another is planned for October/November.

The Council has already bought 200 sets of the slide series "A Physician Talks About Smoking" (U.S. Public Health Service). The series has been supplemented with Norwegian figures and with a Norwegian translation of the text. The slides have been distributed to schools for medical students, nurses, public health personnel and health programs. The Council has also published a number of pamphlets. Special school campaigns are now being prepared.

RESTRICTED MEASURES

In 1973, an "Act on Restrictive Measures for the Marketing of Tobacco Products" was approved by the Storting. The Act includes the following provision:

- Total ban on all advertising of tobacco products. Tobacco products must not be included in the advertising of other goods or services.
- Obligation to label all packets of cigarettes, of smoking tobacco and of cigarette paper with a symbol and a text pointing

World Famous Norwegians

Dagbladet of Oslo has presented 20 Norwegians under the headline "They made Norway known abroad". They are:

The Viking

Leiv Eiriksson (980-1025)
Sondre Nordheim (1825-1897)

Svend Foyn (1809-1894)
Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906)
Hans Mustad (1837-1918)
Edvard Grieg (1843-1907)
Knut Hamsun (1859-1952)
Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930)
Edvard Munch (1863-1944)
Sam Eyde (1866-1940)
Roald Amundsen (1872-1928)
Sigrid Undset (1882-1949)
Vidkun Quisling (1887-1945)
Kirsten Flagstad (1895-1962)

Trygve Lie (1896-1968)
Birger Ruud (born 1911)
Sonja Henie (1912-1969)
Thor Heyerdahl (born 1914)
Liv Ullmann (born 1938)

Do you know all of them? ☐

out the health danger connected with cigarette smoking.

- Prohibition against selling or handing over tobacco products to persons under 16 years of age.
- Permission to the Ministry of Health to issue provisions concerning the content, weight, filters, packaging, etc., of tobacco products.

The Act will enter into force when provisions to implement the act have been issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs. This is expected to be done before the end of the year. ☐

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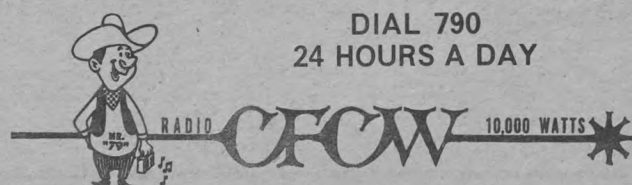
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(Continued from Page 7)

DANISH EXPLORER

is known to have played a part in the frequent skirmishes between Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish fleets before he returned to Copenhagen, after an absence of seven years. He made a number of voyages to foreign lands, both as ship's captain and as merchant. He married and had several children.

Sunday is supposed to be a lucky day and this was perhaps the reason why **Jens Munk** set out from Copenhagen on that day. However, in this case Sunday did not seem to bring much luck.

The difficulties started right from the beginning of his enterprise and the two vessels had to wait for wind for a whole week before they could cruise through the narrow Sound between Denmark and Sweden. Worse still, when a few days out at sea one of the men committed suicide by jumping overboard. In view of the fate which was to befall the expedition, we may assume that this incident was often to be recalled by the crew as a bad omen. When they steered west from the coast of Norway the expedition numbered sixty-five, including Captain **Munk** himself.

Passing Shetland and the Faroe Islands the expedition sighted Cape Farewell, the southern promontory of Greenland, on June 20, and eighteen days later the east coast of Canada. In **Munk's** own words:

"On July 9, in the night, there was such a fog and it was so cold that icicles were hanging from the rigging one quarter long (that is, over 6 inches), so that none of the men could stand the cold. On the same day, however, before three o'clock in the afternoon, the sun was so hot in the same place that the men threw off their overcoats, and some of them their jackets as well."

A few days later he writes:

with a gun; but, at the last discharge, the same gun burst into pieces, and took the brim clean off the front of my hat."

The book from which I quote was published by **Munk** himself in 1624. The greater part of an original manuscript is still to be found in the Library of Copenhagen University. The actual log-book or diary that he must have kept during the voyage no longer exists. The literature about **Jens Munk** is comparatively sparse. For the material used in this article I am indebted to the very thorough and detailed work by my countryman, **C. C. A. Gosch**, published in 1897 under the auspices of the Hakluyt Society. **Gosch's** English translation of **Munk's** account is the only one in existence.

First the expedition searched in vain for a passage through Frobisher Bay, and then **Munk** steered south of Resolution Island into Hudson Strait. **Hudson's** name was known to **Munk**, but he named the strait **Christian's Strait** as a compliment to his sovereign. In a place which **Munk** calls **Rinsund** (Reindeer Sound), on the north shore of the strait, the expedition had its only encounter with the native population.

After following the south coast of Baffin Island, **Munk** crossed the strait and steered into Ungava Bay. More than once the expedition was in acute danger of having their ships crushed by the ice.

The expedition passed into Hudson Bay near Digge's Island early in August. To Hudson Bay **Munk** gave the name of **Novum Mare Christian**, the New Sea of Christian. Likewise he named the land on the west coast of the Bay **Nova Dania**, or New Denmark.

Once in Hudson Bay, the expedition, so far as we know, steered straight towards what is now Port Churchill, but **Munk** gives few particulars of the crossing. On September 7 he made his way with the **Unicorn** into the natural

harbour in the estuary of Churchill River, although wind and snow, hail and fog, created great difficulties. In the storm the **Lamprey** had strayed away and to guide the skipper a fire was maintained on the coast. She joined the **Unicorn** two days later. The crews had suffered severely from the hardship of the crossing and **Munk** took steps to have the sick gathered and fish caught and one day **Munk** shot a large white bear that came down to the water near the ship. He ordered the cook to boil it slightly and to keep it in vinegar for one night.

"It was of good taste and did not disagree with us."

Apparently the men had been suffering from scurvy, for **Munk** explains that they soon recovered on the diet of fresh food.

It does not appear that it was **Munk's** intention to remain in the estuary, but already a few days after his arrival the weather was so bad that the expedition was forced to spend the winter there. **Munk** took extreme care to protect the two vessels against the heavy drift ice, and winter clothing was issued. It is obvious, however, that **Munk** had no idea of the temperatures prevailing in the Canadian North, as he had never experienced anything like it, and he does not mention any fur clothing. Also he soon had reason to regret the lack of skis, which he knew from his childhood in Norway. Fireplaces were arranged and the crews were set to work hauling and cutting wood and hunting and trapping in the woodlands which surrounded the estuary at that time, and where hare and ptarmigan abounded. Provisions seem to have been plentiful and there was no lack of beer and wine, but with the extreme cold and heavy snowfalls it became increasingly difficult for the hunters and fishermen to provide the complement of fresh food needed to counteract the attacks of scurvy which set in, and several deaths were soon to be recorded. Apparently the two surgeons did not possess the required knowledge of medicine and neither they nor **Munk** himself were aware that the generous rations of wine and alcohol which were issued could only aggravate the illness.

One night a large black dog came up to the ship and was taken by the watchman for a fox and shot. In the morning it was noticed that the dog had been tied around the nose with small cords so that the hair was rubbed off—a clear indication that it had been muzzled.

On November 21, a sailor, who had long been ill, died and was buried, and three weeks later one of the two surgeons also died. His corpse had to remain on the ship unburied for

two days, as the frost was so severe that nobody could venture on shore.

Nevertheless, Christmas Eve was celebrated with wine and beer and the men had as much as they could stand and were very jolly. Christmas Day was observed with a sermon and a mass, but a few days later the priest, **Pastor Rasmus Jensen**, and the remaining surgeon, **Casper Caspersen**, took to their berths, and violent sickness with attacks of dysentery prevailed among the men.

On January 1 one of the two mates, **Hans Brock**, died after an illness of nearly five months. His body was buried two days later and as a last honour **Munk** ordered two small cannon to be discharged, but the trunnions burst and the man who fired them nearly lost his legs.

For the months of February and March **Munk's** account is a tragic record of the ravages of scurvy and the death of one member of the crew after another. By the end of March half of the crew were dead and the rest confined on board, exhausted by their sufferings.

"At this time," writes **Munk**, "commenced my greatest sorrow and misery, and I was now obliged myself to run about the ship, to give drink to the sick, to boil drinks for them, and get for them what I thought might be good for them, to which I was not accustomed, and of which I had but little knowledge."

"On April 21, the sunshine was beautiful; for which reason some of the sick crawled forth from their berths in order to warm themselves in the sun."

"On April, 25, the wild geese began to arrive, at which we were delighted, hoping that the summer would now soon come; but in this expectation we were disappointed, for the cold lasted much longer."

On April 27, there was a sharp frost at night and a southerly wind.

"We felt the cold weather of these days more acutely than any other, and it caused us much suffering and weakness."

Scurvy was well known to the medical science of the day, but **Munk** describes the illness which befell himself and his men as rare and extraordinary.

"All the limbs and joints were so miserably drawn together, with great pains in the loins as if a thousand knives were thrust through them. The body at the same time was blue and brown, as when one has a black eye, and the whole body was quite powerless. The mouth also was in a very bad and miserable condition, as all the teeth were loose, so that we could not eat any victuals."

On June 4 **Munk** counted sixty-one dead out of the sixty-five members of the expedition. He himself was

suffering to the extent that he felt death was drawing near and made his last will and testament, ending with these words:

"Herewith good-night to all the world; and my soul into the hand of God."

But it took more than the trials that he had endured to conquer a man like **Jens Munk**. Four days later he could not stand the bad smell and the stench from the dead bodies lying around him in the ship any longer, and leaving the sailmaker to become the last victim of illness and exhaustion, **Munk** somehow managed to get out of his berth and up on deck where he spent the night, using the clothes of the dead. Next day, two of his men who were already on shore managed to get him down from the ship. For awhile the three survivors lived under a bush, crawling around and sucking the roots of the green plants they could find. Later they were able to catch some fresh trout, from which they made a broth as they were too weak to eat the meat.

Heavy rainfalls came with the summer season and enormous swarms of gnats harassed them. Gradually, however, the three recovered sufficient strength to get back on board the **Unicorn**, throw the dead bodies overboard and move part of the stores to the **Lamprey**, the smaller of the two vessels.

On July 16, another Sunday, they set sail in the name of God, leaving the hull of the **Unicorn** and the dead bodies of over sixty members of the ill-fated expedition behind them to rot under clouds of mosquitoes and flies in the short Arctic summer.

Munk's account of his return voyage is a monotonous record of courses and distances, of icebergs and gales. Incredible as it seems, between the three of them the survivors managed to reach the coast of Norway on September 20, 1620. Of the reception **Munk** got in Copenhagen we know nothing, but apparently King **Christian** had not lost confidence in him, for there is evidence that plans were made for a second expedition to the northwest under **Munk's** leadership. For reasons unknown, these plans were never realized, but **Munk** was continually on the move in the service of his King. He is known to have become admiral of a section of the Danish fleet which was deployed in the estuary of the Weser on the German North Sea coast when Denmark was drawn in the Thirty Years War. On this occasion the **Lamprey** in which **Munk** had returned from Port Churchill was lost with all hands. **Jens Munk** died in 1628 and was buried in St. Nicholas Church in Copenhagen. This church was later destroyed

(Continued on Page 11)

CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Please advise **The Scandinavian Centre News** as soon as possible of any change of address. Cut out the name and address from the front page and paste it in this space, or print your old address:

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DANISH EXPLORER

by fire, but has been restored and serves now as a museum of arts operating under the same principle as a public lending library. No record of any monument in Denmark and no portrait of **Jens Munk** is known to exist. The names 'Nova Dania' and 'Jens Munk's River' appeared on maps of North America, published in various countries, for a century and a half and then gradually disappeared.

However, **Munk's** voyage was not entirely forgotten in Canada. When the French moved into the territory west of Hudson Bay, some eighty or ninety years later, they heard tales and legends from the natives, from which it appeared that their forefathers had been greatly shocked and frightened on finding the many dead bodies of a strange pale race they had never seen before. At first they turned and fled, but later curiosity got the better of them and they returned to the scene. Unfortunately, among the booty they found powder which they tried to burn, with the result that everything was destroyed by fire except some iron nails—and one or two cannon. These cannon are mentioned in several memoirs afterwards published, in one place with the additional information that one of them was marked with a capital C and a 4, the monogram of King Christian. What finally happened to the cannon is not known. In Churchill **Jens Munk** and his ill-fated expedition are not forgotten. A cairn has been erected at Battery Point, Cape Merry, and a plaque has been hung in the Anglican Mission.

I have already mentioned that an island in Foxe Basin has been named after **Jens Munk**. This was done by a Danish expedition in 1921-22 under the leadership of another great Danish explorer, **Knud Rasmussen**. In 1946 the name was officially adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographical Names. So, in future the map of Canada will serve as a memorial to **Jens Munk**, the name which links the history of Canada to that of Denmark.

(Continued from Page 3)

NORWEGIAN SEAMEN

separate form has been drawn up respecting claims for such payments and these forms are available at the Norwegian Foreign Service Stations.

By the end of April of this year, the **Directorate for Seamen** had received about 23,500 such claims from wartime seamen and their surviving next-of-kin. After checking the wartime registers, the **Directorate for Seamen** presumes that, all told, about 33,000 wartime seamen served for a shorter or longer time in ships

administered by Nortraship in the period concerned. It thus seems as though there are still a number of wartime seamen and especially next-of-kin of wartime seamen who must be unaware of their rights and consequently have not submitted any claim. The **Directorate for Seamen** does not know how many of these are domiciled abroad.

The **Directorate for Seamen** urges those who believe they are entitled to payment or who know others whom they think are entitled to such payment, to apply to the nearest Norwegian Foreign Service Station or direct to the **Directorate for Seamen**, Oslo. They will then receive guidance respecting the rules and the documentation it is necessary to provide. In the case of spouses, it will primarily be necessary to submit documentation that she was married to the wartime seaman at the time of his death, and in the case of children, confirmation that they are the only legal heirs of the wartime seaman. The Foreign Service Stations, who are in possession of the prescribed forms, will assist in completing the claim form and certify it before it is forwarded to the **Directorate for Seamen** in Oslo.

Those reading this who wish more information, write or phone:
Royal Norwegian Consulate
6003 - 102A Ave.
Edmonton, Alta. T6A 0R5
Phone 466-0478

(Continued from Page 5)

PRESERVING WASA

the unique 17th century ship.

Two other preserving methods used on the **Wasa** concern recovered iron objects and textiles. Practically all the forged iron had disintegrated and only fragments of bolts and such-like were left. The cast iron pieces had rusted a great deal, too, but the original carbon content of this type of iron was much higher than in the forged iron so that although the cast iron was reduced in weight it had nevertheless retained its original volume and shape. As a result of rusting the carbon content in the cast iron in one instance had increased proportionately from its original 3.5% to 35% while the actual iron content had been reduced from 95% to 25%.

If these rusted iron pieces are exposed to the open air the rusting process progresses very rapidly and leads to disintegration. In order to avoid this the recovered iron fragments were preserved by oven heating at 1,060°C in hydrogen gas. This process actually restores the state of the original iron while at the same time it eliminates the injurious chloride compounds.

Textile preservation has been directed principally at

By Holger N. Madsen
CHAPTER VII
BRANCHES SPRING FORTH
The Lord has done great things for us; we are glad. (Psalm 126:3)

Throughout the latter half of the thirties, drought and unemployment continued to hamper and pinch the economy of Canadians. It was a period in which all available resources were needed to merely hang on. There was no thought of expansion; existing was the primary concern. This attitude was also reflected in the Church's activities. In 1935 the Synodical contribution to the WC* District was down to \$2305.75, (1) as compared with \$6850 in 1928. (2) The District's income from its congregations in 1934 stood at \$264.08 (3) From a membership of 1314 in 1934, (4) the WC District dropped to 1105 in 1935, (5) and it was not brought up to the 1934 level until 1940. (6) At the end of the District's existence in 1960 its membership was 2427. (7)

Despite the severe conditions in these years, there

*West Canada District of the UELC (United Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1947-1960).

- (1) Wedcm., p. 39. (dt — Danish translation) Deposited in the Archives of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, Saskatoon, Sask.
- (2) Yrbk., 1928, stat., pp. 115-161. (dt)
- (3) Yrbk., 1935, pre-con. p. 46.
- (4) Ibid., stat., p. 133.
- (5) Yrbk., 1936, stat., p. 211.
- (6) Yrbk., 1941, stat., p. 148.
- (7) Yrbk., 1960, stat., p. 130.

the sails. Six of **Wasa's** ten sails were recovered, along with the mizzen bonnet and the ship's boat sail, all of which were found in an orlop deck locker. When they were found they were so fragile that they would have disintegrated if lifted. However, after careful cleansing they were treated with alcohol and zylene, since if the water had been allowed to dry out naturally the material would have deteriorated further.

Because of their fragility they were then affixed to a backing of fibre-glass with the aid of a 2 ethylhexyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, and styrene plastic specially made by the preservation department. This plastic protects the sailcloth against the injurious effects of the air and ultra-violet light; it has the same refractive index as the fibre-glass backing, which makes the latter invisible. On account of the extreme frailty of the sailcloth this aspect of the preservation work is particularly demanding and because of the large sail area involved it has required a great deal of time and patience.

A History of the West Canada District of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

were a few bright spots in the District. The Bible Camp which had been begun at Sylvan Lake, Alberta, by the Dickson congregation, reported 171 registered campers and 425 visitors in its four-week camp period. (8) In 1935 the Tilley congregation had completed its church building sufficiently to accommodate the District convention. (9) A Danish radio broadcast was begun from Calgary on Sunday mornings. (10) **Kirken og Hjemmet** enlarged its staff to include a business manager, (11) and by 1939 it reported the acquisition of another 500 subscribers. (12)

From these examples it is clear that the WC District was moving ahead despite financial difficulties. It didn't break any new fields but it cultivated those which had been broken.

By 1938 things were beginning to show a marked improvement. The Synodical subsidy was increased to \$4916.93; the congregational contributions to the District were over \$600; (13) and **Kirken og Hjemmet** was given a subsidy of \$300. (14) At the 1939 District convention there was the largest number of voting delegates recorded to date, a total of nine pastors and 17 laymen. (15) In this year also the Synodical subsidy was raised again, this time to \$5898.51, and the congregation contributions to the District were over \$800. (16)

In his 1939 report to

- (8) Wedcm., p. 41. (dt)
- (9) Ibid., p. 39. (dt)
- (10) Ibid., p. 48. (dt)
- (11) Ibid., p. 39. (dt)
- (12) Ibid., p. 62. (dt)
- (13) Ibid., p. 48. (dt)
- (14) Ibid. (dt)
- (15) Ibid., p. 61. (dt)
- (16) Ibid., p. 63. (dt)

the Synodical convention the WC District president states:

The District's income has more than doubled during the last four years, and more than the quota has been contributed to the funds for the synodical budget.

Our services are comparatively well attended. churches have been built in most places. Debts on buildings are reduced gradually at a good pace. It can truthfully be said that our mission work in West Canada looks brighter today than it has done for some years. We are making progress, although it may be slow. (17)

But wherever there is much activity, there is also liable to be some error. And to this the WC District was no exception. The following resolution from the 1939 WC District convention reveals the nature of one of these errors. I shall quote the resolution in toto:

The District Convention of the WC District of the UELC** in session at Tilley, Alta., July 27-30, 1939, expresses its deep regret and sorrow to learn that the Immanuel congregation at Kevisville, Alta., has taken it upon itself—over the head of the local pastor—to invite speakers of other denominations to work in the field, the convention voices its strongest protest to the board of the said congregation, as they have not only broken the rules of our synod, but also

(17) Yrbk., 1939, pre-con., p. 42.

**United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 1896-1945.

(Continued on Page 12)

Mr. L. L. Morris
Managing Editor
The Scandinavian Centre News
10203 - 78 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

I would like to contribute \$..... towards the operation of the Scandinavian Centre News.

Name Date

Address

Because I do not wish to have my name used in the paper, kindly use the following pen name:

I now receive the paper from:

- ☐ Scandinavian Centre (Shareholder)
- ☐ Danish Society ☐ Finnish Society
- ☐ Icelandic Society ☐ Sons of Norway
- ☐ Vasa Lodge

(Continued from Page 11)

disregarded the constitution whereunto they have pledged themselves, thus failing in their trust.

We do consider your above-mentioned steps to be sad mistakes rather than willful wrongdoing, and we believe you were moved by the best intentions, namely, to promote life in God; but much sorrow has followed your action and much unrest has been the result for God's children.

Brethren, we ask you, from which source did life in Jesus' name come to you? Did it not come from our dear Lutheran church, chiefly from our Synod? This life in God has not left our church, it is still active in promoting the Kingdom, it still gives the spark of life to old and young people. Was it then necessary, brethren, to call in others, thereby hampering and disturbing the work of our synod and causing strained relations to brethren who for years have stood by you in God's work in your midst, and confusing the minds of many? "We will not glory beyond our measure, but according to the measure to reach even unto you; for we stretch not ourselves overmuch, as though we reached not unto you; for we came even as unto you in the Gospel of Christ; not glorying beyond our measure, that is, in other men's labors; but having hope that, as your faith grows, we shall be magnified in you according to our province unto further abundance, so as to preach the Gospel even unto parts beyond you, and not to glory in another's province in regard of things ready to our hand." — said St. Paul.

Now it cannot be denied that the work at Kevisville has proceeded from our Synod. Let then others go elsewhere in peace and build their own churches, and let us as old friends unite in the service of the church of our fathers according to the mercy and grace God has given to us. (18)

This formal letter of protest was not included in the convention minutes which were published in *Kirken og Hjemmet*. It was entered into the official minutes only. Copies of this letter were sent to the president and the secretary of the Kevisville congregation. (19)

Apart from the above-mentioned complaint there appears to have been a general feeling of optimism and co-operation in the WC Dis-

trict in the late thirties. Then the war came. However, no immediate effect is evident in the District. The 1940 statistics show that the District's Synodical budget quota of \$861 went over the top by \$80. (20) It is with a certain amount of pride that the WC District president reports to the 1941 Synodical convention that:

The WC District contributes more per confirmed member to District mission work than any other District in the Synod, with one exception. If we add the contributions from the Districts to the Synod, and to the District mission, we find that five Districts contribute less per confirmed member to mission work in Synod and District than the WC District.

Turning to local and current expenses we find that the WC District per confirmed member is not only well at par, but exceeds five Districts. When contributions to Synod, and District missions and current expenses are added, WC District ranks number four.

It is difficult to estimate the spiritual results. But the number of communicants in this District corresponds favorably with other Districts. It ranks number two. It can truthfully be stated that the people in our congregations are willing to make financial sacrifices for the work of God's Kingdom. And someone has said that "The most reliable yardstick on spiritual affairs is the open purse." (21)

The West Canada District was beginning to grow up. In 1941-42 the Synodical aid dropped down to \$2852.07, (22) about half of what it was in 1939. (23) The membership also showed an increase from 1,305 in 1939 (24) to 1,430 in 1941. (25) In 1941 action was also taken to investigate the costs and the advantages of incorporation of the District. (26)

In 1942 Pastor Nomesen from the DKU in Edmonton tendered his resignation as District president. (27) He felt that after eight years in this position it was about time for him to step down and make room for new blood. His resignation was not accepted, (28) but because he was contemplating moving out of the District, Pastor Husted Christensen was voted to fill the post. (29)

A resolution was passed

in 1943 that the English language be utilized as well as the Danish at future conventions. (30) This was the first time that formal recognition was made of the fact that perhaps the emphasis on Danish was restricting the District's mission and outreach. Further awareness of this is seen in the changing of the Young People's Society to the name of Luther League. (31)

Husted Christensen's tenure in office was of short duration. When he departed for the U.S.A., Pastor T. M. Hansen of Calgary took over the reins as District president in 1944. (32) Under his leadership the WC District continued to show good progress. Once again the District felt that it was in a position to begin new work and enter new areas of the Canadian scene. In 1945 mission work was begun by the Standard pastor in the Chancellor - Hussar area. The District supported this venture with a \$400 subsidy. (33) It also voted to join the Canadian Lutheran Council, (34) and a gift of \$100 was made to the Canadian Lutheran World Action. (35)

Although these movements towards integration into Canadian Lutheranism may appear small, they were, nevertheless, steps in the right direction.

In 1946 the Home Mission congregations of the District were faced with a new challenge to grow up and become self-supporting. A policy was adopted whereby District aid was reduced by 10% each year. (36) All the pastors of the District were required to submit a detailed account of all their activities to the president not later than a month before the District convention. (37) This year also marks the beginning of the Bethany Old Folks Home in Calgary. (38) The 1946 District convention was very significant in two other aspects: (1) It was the 20th anniversary of the District's formation; (2) it marked the end of the era of Danish Lutheranism in the West Canada District, and ushered in the beginning of the age of Canadian Lutheranism. (39) To mark its 50th anniversary the Synod dropped the name "Danish" from its title; it then became United Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (UELCA). (40)

As with all changes, this change was not accepted with plaudits from every quarter. This is noted in the foreword which the editor of *Kirken og Hjemmet* inserted as a preface to the official minutes of the 1947 District convention. It reads as follows:

(19) Ibid. (dt)
(20) Yrbk., 1941, stat., p. 119.
(21) Ibid., pre-con., p. 39.
(22) Wcdm., p. 68. (dt)
(23) Ibid., p. 63. (dt)
(24) Yrbk., 1940, stat., p. 139.
(25) Yrbk., 1942, stat., p. 134.
(26) Wcdm., p. 70. (dt)
(27) Ibid., p. 76. (dt)
(28) Ibid. (dt)
(29) Ibid., p. 77. (dt)

(30) Ibid., p. 76. (dt)
(31) Ibid., p. 80. (dt)
(32) Ibid. (dt)
(33) Ibid., p. 85. (dt)
(34) Ibid. (dt)
(35) Ibid., p. 87. (dt)
(36) Ibid., p. 91. (dt)
(37) Ibid., p. 92. (dt)
(38) Ibid., p. 90. (dt)
(39) Ibid., p. 95.
(40) Yrbk., 1946.

(18) Wcdm., p. 63.

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As all the business meetings were conducted in the English (sic) language, and the secretary's report presented in the same manner, we have no alternative but to reprint it in English (sic). (41)

Despite the fact that there were some voices raised in varying pitches of protest, the decision to operate in the language of the land was one which had an eye to the

future. The great second world conflict was now over. The service men and women were returning home. Those who had gone off to war as youngsters were returning home as men and women, ready to take on responsibilities of leadership. Therefore it was only natural that they should be permitted to worship in the tongue in which they worked, and in which they were educated. A new age had dawned. □

(Continued next issue)

(41) Wcdm., p. 95.